ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA STATE
WAR COUNCIL

News about COMMUNITY WAR ACTIVITIES

Vol. 1, No. 2 | Sacramento, California | March 15, 1944

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

California's 13-man State War Council, directed by law to give policy leadership to the cities and counties of this State in their fight to keep the home front mobilized, met in the Governor's office on March 3d. They laid down a double-barrelled program for the coming 30 days. On the civilian protection side, the council pronounced the first phase of the mutual aid fire and law enforcement plan practically completed and took steps to render a new type of service to cities and counties in making those plans work. At the same time, the Governor and council members issued a warning that the people of the State are running head-on into critical times as regards gasoline, the supply of nurses for civilian needs, and run-away teen-age children. Specifically, here's what the council said and did on war problems (left-hand column) and civilian protection (right-hand column):

On War Problems:

GAS: California is heading straight for trouble unless city and county war councils convince civilians that they must pool their dwindling gasoline resources and stop every bit of waste.

Warnings to that effect by War Council members and by five different representatives of the oil industry, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration provided a dramatic two hours in the crowded War Council meeting room. Scores of spectators heard council members question the gasoline and oil authorities on the prospects for civilian driving, and learn that competition of civilian gasoline use with military needs might soon lead to a cut in the A-ration from three to two gallons.

Ride sharing, reduction of driving speed to 35 miles an hour, no overloading of trucks, and an end to waste in driving were cited by the specialists as programs which city and county war councils should advocate.

NURSES: Returning servicemen, shortage of nurses for care of civilians, the influx of out-of-State, uncared-

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On Civilian Protection:

1. How is "Mutual Aid" progressing?

Because most of California is at last covered by a network of mutual aid plans which will enable city and county fire and law enforcement agencies to come to one another's aid in case of attack or other disaster, the War Council decided to centralize the advisory service until now rendered cities and counties by the Regional Protection Officers in the 10 regions into which the State has been divided for protective purposes.

Beginning March 31st, by which time the council expects all mutual aid plans to have been formulated, the War Council will station specialists in civilian protection, fire and law enforcement and emergency medical service in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento who will travel the State helping out cities and counties who need assistance in making those plans more effective. Should disaster strike, regional fire, police and medical coordinators chosen by the communities themselves will take the place of the War Council regional protection officers now operating out of Eureka, Redding, Sacramento, San Francisco, Salinas, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside headquarters.

2. What about city and county civilian protection organization?

"Sit tight," advised the War Council, pending recommendations from the Army's Western Defense Command itself. As a result of a request from the War Council staff for a definite pronouncement from the Army, Lt. General Delos C. Emmons, Command-

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CSWC News

VOL. 1 MARCH 15, 1944 No. 2

Issued monthly by the office of State Director of Civilian Defense with news about community war activities in California.

CALIFORNIA STATE WAR COUNCIL

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Sit Tight

It is hard to go on being interested in locking the barn door on a horse that doesn't show the slightest desire to run away. After a while, it begins to seem foolish to waste the energy locking the darn door. By and by, the door is left unlocked. And then——

Everybody knows the ending to that story.

There's an analogy in this civilian defense thing. It has been many months since hard-working men and women all over the Pacific Coast began sitting on the lid of what looked like a pretty hot situation. A lot of plans were made, a lot of people were trained, a lot of valuable time was spent getting the civilians in California ready for the sort of disaster that modern warfare is apt to bring.

But nothing happened.

Now the picture looks much better. American men and boys, and women too, are still dying unnatural deaths, but they're dying far away. The war in the Pacific seems to be moving toward Tokyo, and not toward San Francisco and Los Angeles. And people here and there in California are beginning to talk about getting up off that lid and walking around. Why not—we're safe, aren't we?

It's precisely in order to get the answer to that question that representatives of the California State War Council went to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, some 10 days ago. If anyone ought to know just how much we need in the way of civilian protection here in California, it's the Army. And the Army has agreed to tell us. As the State Director of Civilian Protection reported to the War Council at its March meeting (see p. 1), the General immediately appointed a special military investigating committee to have a look-see around our State. The committee knows where the spots are in which the enemy is interested. The committee is going to find out just what kind of protection is available. Within 30 days it will tell the General. The General will tell the War Council. And the War Council will pass the word on to you who are spending time and energy and money on civilian protection.

In the meantime—sit tight, won't you?

AS IT HAPPENS

In the Communities

Sunny skies and sprouting greenery are giving new impetus to the campaign initiated by the Youth Club Committee of the Victory Garden Advisory Council of the San Francisco Civilian War Council to get sponsors for "Youth Gardens" in every section of the city. Thomas J. Bellew, assistant director of the Civilian War Council, says that the committee is making up an honor roll of people and business firms who are investing in youth by sponsoring garden plots. The goal is to interest at least 10,000 boys and girls in Victory Gardens. According to Mrs. H. B. Sturgeon, chairman of the Youth Garden Club plan, it takes at least 15 children to form a club. Then the Advisory Council helps locate a vacant lot, gets the owner's permission to use it, and, if necessary, raises $30 for seed, fertilizer and whatnot. The council also supplies advice and supervision.

HOME MADE

George Von Soosten, chief of the Salinas Fire Department, wouldn't let the shortage of automotive equipment interfere with Salinas' readiness for come-what-may. He devised a home made trailer for skid pumping units, at a cost of $100 as compared with some $1,500 for the "boughten" article—provided, of course, that you could buy trucks.

EATING

There are lots of reasons for keeping children healthy, but in war-time a sick child keeps a war-worker mother at home, draws upon scarce medical facilities. That's why the Nutrition Committee of the Alameda County Defense Council has devised for grade school teachers three bulletins, one for primary grades, one for intermediate grades, one for upper grades, to be used in teaching children good eating habits. Mrs. Ethel S. Ward, Office of the Alameda County Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, can pass on the bulletins to other nutrition committees who are interested.

MAXIMUM

Auxiliary police, fire and emergency medical services will be kept at maximum strength for the duration of the war, resolved the City of Firebaugh in Resolution No. 87C, just passed by the city's council.

FIRE

Eighty-nine fires have been brought under control with the help of the members of the Industrial Plant Protective Fire Auxiliary of San Jose, direct testimony to the intensive and continuing training they have had during the past two years. Captain Lester O'Brien, Plant Protection Officer, reports that so far as he knows the auxiliary is the only one of its kind. On February 17th the organization celebrated its second birthday as the fire guardian of some 45 food, canning, packing and other plants.

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VERBOTEN!

Oakland Solves Youth Problem By Opening Forbidden Territory

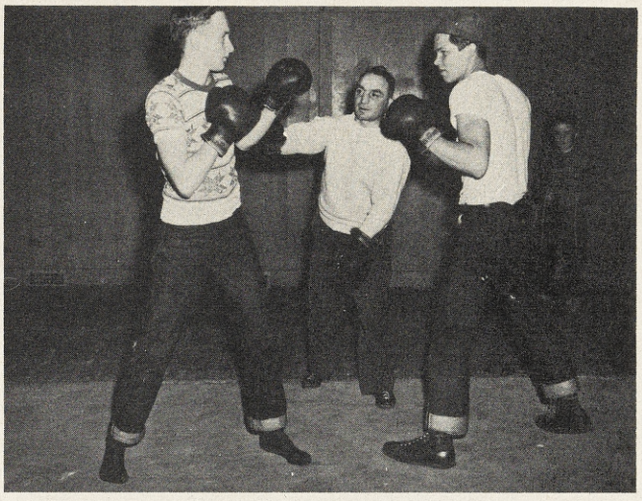
When you were a kid, remember how inviting that velvety green lawn in the park looked to you? Remember how you wanted to lie down and roll down the slope? And remember how you felt when you saw that sign, "KEEP OFF THE GRASS"?

In Oakland, they're busy removing those Keep Off the Grass signs which send teen-agers into bars or careening down the highway in stolen cars for want of something better to do. They're opening the playgrounds, and clearing the vacant lots, they're lighting up the school gyms, and finding places where kids can dance, drink cokes, shoot baskets, punch the bag, or just sit around and giggle. In so doing, they're taking a substantial poke at that war-time bogeyman, who is known as Increasing Juvenile Delinquency, about which so many adults are talking and about which so many are doing so little.

The way it started in Oakland was by means of Community Councils, free-for-all groups which sprang up in neighborhoods in response to the worry and concern of the mothers and fathers, teachers and ministers. Take, for example, the Arroyo Viejo Community Council, in a 12-square-mile neighborhood which straddles poor and well-to-do areas alike. The thing happened last spring as a kind of coming-together of many separate forces.

There was Mr. Sid Snow, a father who lives in the Arroyo Viejo neighborhood and who happens also to be director of the Oakland Zoo. Mr. Snow was disturbed about reports that half again as many boys and girls "went wrong" in 1943 as in 1942, that the city trend in delinquency was moving toward his own neighborhood where population was increasing due to an influx of war workers, where kids were finding after-school war work and had more money to spend than was good for them, where many mothers were now working and weren't giving as much supervision as usual to their youngsters. Mr. Snow thought he could see behavior patterns among the animals in his zoo that were startlingly like the doings of human families. Why not learn a thing or two from the animals?

"... places where kids can dance ..."



"... 18 pairs of gloves are kept hot."

There was also Dr. Rosalind Cassidy, with a keen mind, a warm ready wit, and so great an interest in doing things the community way that she has just written a book about it. Dr. Cassidy is Dean of the School of Education at Mills College, which also happens to be in the Arroyo Viejo area.

And there were Oakland leaders in the Alameda County Defense Council and the Oakland Defense Council—the delinquency figures were coming in to their offices and they were worried.

All these influences merged in the Community Council of Arroyo Viejo, in which the mothers, the fathers, the teachers, the ministers, the Dr. Cassidys and the Mr. Snows and the guidance of the Defense Councils produced a program which keeps 6000 youngsters busy, happy and on this side of the law every day, every evening, and Sundays to boot.

The council didn't pull any rabbits out of anybody's top hat. Neither did it build a dozen expensive swimming pools or buy off a big name band. What these laymen and professional people did was to look around them and see what they already had in their own backyard. How about the school gyms, locked up, dark and useless after school hours? How about those empty lots? Did somebody say that that church had an unused basement?

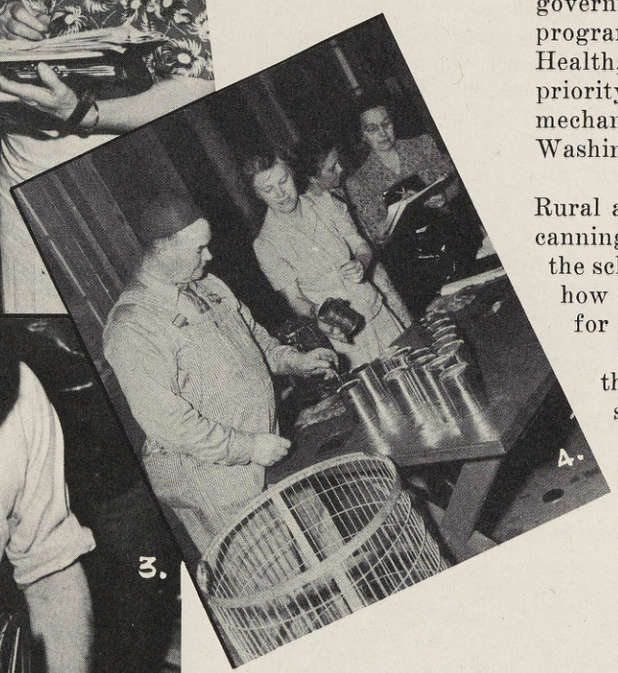
It wasn't only a question of places which were going to waste. They found people, too. Take Johnny Farr, for instance, an Arroyo Viejo resident who is an ex-prizefighter and whose face still bears unmistakable marks of battle. Take those mothers with a special knack for looking after kids. Take the high school boy whose hobby is building model planes and the other kid who would rather shoot baskets than eat. Take the home economics teachers and the coaches, the priests and the ministers. Take the Girl Scouts, and the Oak-

(Continued on page 6)

CANS: End of Botulism Po Get Community Ca

1. Beets have been washed and cut up. Now the women fill cans and weigh. Exact weight is important. Short weight produces "floaters," rejected by State inspector

2. Man at left has just taken can from hot water bath. Leather-jacketed man is operating hand sealer. "Students" are very serious, take notes constantly.



3. Testing can seams for faults. Photo shows power-driven sealer furnished with each community canning unit.

4. Overalled gentleman is about to put sealed can into retort basket. Lady next to him is labeling can with name of owner, kind of vegetable.

5. Metal basket will take 170 No. 2 cans. Block and tackle arrangement makes maneuvering easy.

John Q. Public, laboring in his Victory g civilian food supply, can breathe that sigh of relief r can take the fruit—and vegetables—of his toil, tr right in his home town, and within a few hours br whole family all winter long.

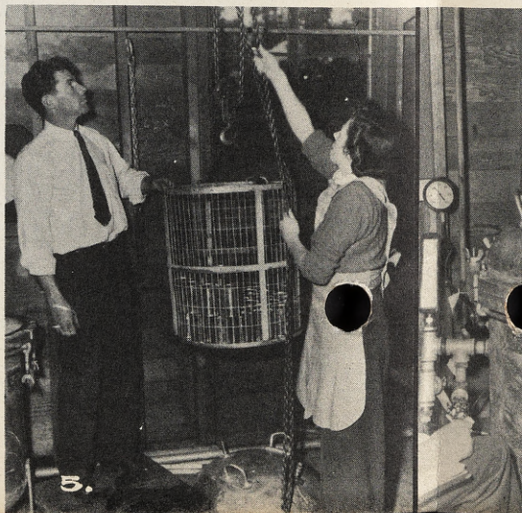
This was made possible because, last month whereby, before the season is much older, 75 diff canning equipment operating in schools or other pu operating through the State War Council. These c to prepare her fruits and vegetables, they'll put th her, and they'll do as good a job as a commercial ca a can to cover expenses.

Result: No botulism poisoning from ine produce. No mess in the kitchen at home. And the heavily burdened supply of commercially can

Well nigh a year of battle with priorities and local agencies on the part of the War Council true. First job was to weld into one program th governmental agencies. Then, when it was finall program, financed with Federal money, licensed a Health, sponsored and sparked by the State War priority troubles might impede forever the man mechanical equipment which are the bones and Washington on that one, and got it licked.

Finally, school officials in communities a Rural and semi-rural communities were told that canning equipment provided they would agree to the school custodian, and a woman, preferably a h how to be operator and instructor, respectively for the equipment.)

The pictures on these pages were ta the operators and instructors chosen by co schools are being held in Petaluma and P pictures is exactly like that to be set up in Rafael, Susanville, Arbuckle, Reedley, De Whittier, Pomona, Bonita, Monrovia, El Hill, Salinas, Atascadero, Chico, Tustin, Gardena, Santa Paula, El Segundo, S San Mateo, Stockton and Fresno—p "signed up."



ulism Poisoning; 75 California Towns
unity Canneries Through War Council

his Victory garden to bring forth his share of the dwindling sigh of relief right now. For at last he knows that Mrs. John Q. of his toil, trot down to a miniature but sure-enough cannery few hours bring back enough expertly canned food to last the

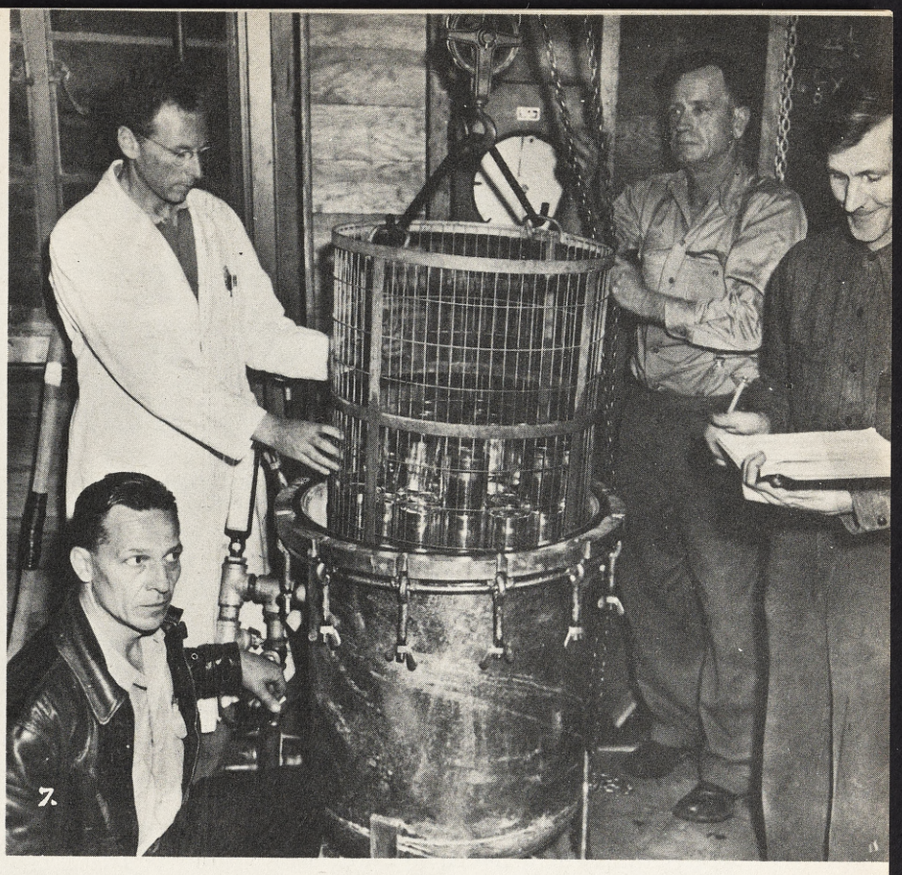
ıse, last month, there swung into operation a State-wide venture older, 75 different California localities will have community ols or other public places, as a gift of the Federal Government, ncil. These community canning centers will help Mrs. John Q. they'll put them into State-inspected, State-certified cans for commercial cannery would do, with a service charge of 7 cents

ing from inept home canning. No waste of Victory garden t home. And a back log of unrationed food to help eke out mercially canned foods.

with priorities and of dickering with scores of Federal, State War Council produced this Victory gardener's dream-come- program the competing plans of a number of well meaning it was finally agreed among them that there was to be one ey, licensed and inspected by the State Departments of Education and he State War Council, and run by the local schools, it was found that ever the manufacture of the thermometers, retorts, boilers and other e bones and body of a cannery. The War Council went straight to icked.

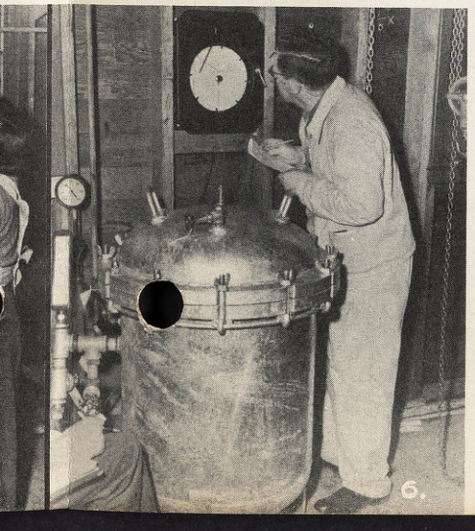
ommunities [illegible]ver the State were visited and the program explained. ere told that they were eligible to receive the gift of $1,000 worth of ould agree to give the stuff house room and to detail a man, preferably preferably a home economics teacher or experienced housewife, to learn , respectively. (By the terms of the Federal grant, cities have to pay

ages were taken at a school set-up in San Dimas in February to teach chosen by communities in the southern part of the State. Additional taluma and Fresno. The equipment used by the "students" in these to be set up in Eureka, Willits, Fortuna, Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa, San , Reedley, Delano, Bishop, Independence, San Bernardino, Simi, Puente, Monrovia, El Monte, Berkeley, Oakland, Pleasanton, San Jose, Morgan Chico, Tustin, Brawley, Holtville, National City, Chula Vista, Van Nuys, El Segundo, Santa Monica, Lancaster, Ontario, Covina, Redwood City, nd Fresno—plus 29 additional communities still in the process of being



7. Out come the cans! Because this is a test run, basket was not filled to capacity. When program gets going, centers will be able to produce 1,000 cans per day. If all 75 operate at capacity, yearly yield will be over nine million cans.

8. Beets and lima beans fit to eat. Note satisfied smiles. White-coated man is Food Research Specialist at University of California.



6. Can-filled basket has been lowered into retort. Now the vegetable is being cooked to high temperature so as to prevent formation of deadly bacteria Botulinus. California law requires triple check on cooking temperature.

More About Civilian Protection

(Continued from page 1)

ing General of the Western Defense Command, has appointed a three-man committee which will conduct a traveling investigation of the need for blackout and civilian protection measures in the three coast states. The committee, headed by Lt. Col. Victor R. Hansen, liaison officer for Gen. Emmons and advisor to the War Council, is ordered to make recommendations governing civilian defense organization in specific California communities within approximately 30 days.

3. What are the "trends" in civilian protection organization?

The trend is back to normal, regularly constituted authority, the War Council was told. The council accepted a report from Director of Civilian Protection Richard Graves who reported that the council staff is ready to "renegotiate" city and county plans calling for use of a control center and to replace such emergency communications installations with the regular communications nets of the police and fire departments.

The State will assist those cities and counties who prefer to use their police and fire communications by adding more trunk lines where the need exists. Under such an arrangement, emergency reports would come first to police or fire departments and then would be transmitted to a central information place in the office of the mayor, the sheriff, the city manager or other coordinator.

WAR COUNCIL GAS RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The California State War Council is officially informed by representatives of the Oil Industry, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Price Administration, that there exists within the State of California a critical gasoline shortage which is likely to become even more critical in the months immediately ahead; and

WHEREAS, Offensive operations of the Armed Forces of the United States in the Pacific Theater of War require a heavily increasing supply of gasoline and other petroleum products; and

WHEREAS, The fact has been established that civilian requirements for gasoline compete directly with the requirements of the Armed Forces and that excessive and unnecessary civilian consumption reduces to a great extent the supply of gasoline readily available to the Armed Forces for the prosecution of the war against Japan; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the California State War Council, That the people of California be urged voluntarily to reduce their consumption of gasoline by every possible means and that county and city war councils be requested to initiate programs to inform the people of the facts concerning the gasoline shortage, the requirements of the Armed Forces and the necessity for conservation of gasoline.

More About War Problems

(Continued from page 1)

for teen-age girls and boys to this State are among the most serious problems which California communities are facing now, the meeting was told by State Director of War Services A. Earl Washburn. The War Council took immediate action to assist communities in two of these problems. In response to the facts on the nursing problem as presented by Dean Charles B. Lipman of the University of California, the council voted to undertake active assistance in recruiting student nurses and in assisting in the organization of more nursing school facilities.

Wandering Children: The shocked assemblage heard Dr. Robert L. McKibben, chairman of the Youth in Wartime Committee of the War Council, report that one-third of the 32,662 young people under 18 years old arrested in California in nine months of 1943 were from outside the State. He declared that there was close to 75 per cent increase in 1943 in syphilis cases among children 15 to 19 years of age.

Particularly acute in San Diego is the problem of out-of-State youngsters, many of whom are girls drawn by hope of meeting their Navy and Marine sweethearts or husbands. The War Council gave its support to additional detention facilities for these children, promised further study in seeking ways and means of keeping the girls and boys from coming into California's war-crowded areas.

Veterans: War Council aid in planning ways of helping returning servicemen was forecast by the Director of War Services. The thousands of men already coming back home need a pooling of information sources on jobs, advice and guidance in finding their way to the agencies and facilities set up to help them become re-absorbed into civilian life. War Council plans are being formulated now to offer specific assistance to local war council groups in setting up such services.

Oakland Solves Youth Problem

(Continued from page 3)

land Boys Club, and the Youth Council of Castlemont High School.

The Community Council simply put all these facilities and people and things to work. First they set up a fact-finding committee to state the problem in black and white and to inventory all the resources of the community—such as those listed above. Then they got the churches, the schools, the clubs, the city recreation department, interested in opening up those resources afternoons and evenings.

Next they polled the youngsters themselves and actually *asked* them what they wanted to do with their out-of-school hours—instead of making blundering, wrong-headed adult guesses about what kids like to do. And finally, they persuaded the schools to hire two community coordinators (Mr. Arthur Foshay, a school principal, and Miss Claire Johnston, a teacher) who spend half their time seeing that the young people get exactly the kinds of activity in which they are interested.

(Continued on page 8)

Wardens, Block Leaders, Defense Volunteers — All Pitch in to Put Over War Loan in A Big Way

Do people rush right out the minute they hear a radio appeal and buy war bonds?

"Not on your life!," would be the answer of any one of the thousands of volunteer civilian defense workers. They brought their communities over the top of the Fourth War Loan by ringing doorbells, by walking miles every day, by talking and by explaining—and then watching their neighbors sign on the dotted line. Here's what happened in just a few of the many California communities where civilian defense took over bond selling:

Santa Ana Defense Council sent out a truck

Norco: Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Parmenter, he a chief of wardens, she a block leader, led volunteers in their section of the Corona district to double the bond quota. **Home Gardens** workers, also in the Corona area, gathered over coffee and doughnuts, went out and sold their $10,000 worth under Zone Warden Joe Macon's leadership, then formed a permanent Booster Club because they had such a good time working together.

Pasadena: Twelve hundred wardens fully equipped with sales kits made a house-to-house canvass in all 13 defense districts—32,000 residences. Wardens used ingenious approaches. One circularized his neighborhood in advance. Another displayed enemy equipment captured by his son.

San Jose: Although not called upon until the last week of the bond drive, 151 members of the Warden Service pitched in, punched doorbells, sold $16,642 worth of bonds.

Patterson: Sixty-seven per cent of all civilian defense personnel served as bond salesmen, serving under the chairmanship of a member of the local defense council.

Glendale: Two hundred and fifty civilian defense volunteers joined in bond sales, sold $300,000 worth of bonds.

Torrance: Quota, $650,000; subscribed, $1,440,000. Ninety volunteer civilian defense workers undertook a house-to-house canvass.

Inglewood: Every one of the 244 civilian defense volunteers sold an average of 8.6 bonds. Average amount of sales per solicitor was $643.

Redlands: Subscription of the entire city quota of $1,150,000 was due to the efforts of 25 defense council volunteers. Redlands staged movie stars' appearances, operated a Victory House in the center of the city.

Ontario: A big quota—$1,000,000—for a small city was exceeded by $200,000, under civilian defense leadership and with civilian defense shoe-leather.

Kings County: Six hundred and fifty volunteer war services workers were responsible for oversubscription of the county's quota by a "good margin."

Lodi: Close to 300 civilian defense volunteers sold half the quota for the city, house-to-house.

San Joaquin County: Forty rural districts, 400 volunteer workers, $360,000 in bonds.

Colfax: One civilian defense worker alone accounted for more than $13,000 in bonds.

Santa Barbara: The entire air raid warden service, 1,185 men, made a complete house-to-house canvass. Women block leaders, 400 of them, did the same. Both groups got to 17,000 homes.

Montebello: Women block leaders almost doubled the city's quota, piling up sales of small bonds by dint of an average of 20 house calls apiece.

Salinas: The "First Army" of women's war services workers rallied round a 66-year old "Ring for Victory" fire bell to signalize success in selling $1,195,413 in bonds.

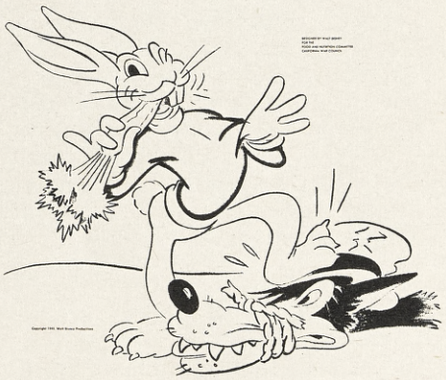
WHERE'S JIGGS?

It's patriotic to eat corned beef and cabbage.

So says the Food and Nutrition Committee of the California State War Council. The committee met in Sacramento on February 16th, forthwith issued a call to Californians to make use of the cabbage surplus now available for good, healthy, inexpensive, ration-point-less eating. The committee also sent out to all local nutrition committees recipes for cabbage in other forms. Cole slaw—Cabbage salad deluxe—Sausage and fried cabbage—Hot fruited cabbage—Was that a dinner bell you heard just now?

One of three posters drawn especially for the California State War Council by Walt Disney. Local war councils and other groups have purchased 55,000 copies, to date.

there's Fightamins in fruits and vegetables!



Eat at least 3 good servings a day including citrus fruit or tomatoes and yellow or leafy green vegetable

NUTRITION AND FOOD STATE COMMITTEE — CALIFORNIA WAR COUNCIL

AS IT HAPPENS

In the Communities

(Continued from page 2)

SPECIAL ISSUE

A special issue of the Pasadena *Star-News* on victory gardening is one of the weapons with which J. W. Green, executive officer of the Pasadena Citizens' Service Corps, has attacked the war food problem. There are laughs as well as education in the sprightly illustrated planting chart on page one.

OLE CLO'ES

Sixty-three thousand five hundred pounds of old clothing! That's what was collected in four weeks by civilian defense workers in Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, in an all-out January and February salvage drive led by the Salvage Committee of the Sonoma County Defense Council. George Kennedy, chairman of the committee, relates that sorting alone of the record-breaking 31½ tons of clothing took four weeks of time with 91 people participating. Some of the salvage is used for rags by the armed forces and the better garments go to destitute inhabitants of countries occupied by the Allies.

FOR FLOPS

Riverside County victory gardeners whose gardens flopped last year, have taken to their collective bosoms *The Home Vegetable Garden* published by the Riverside County Defense Council in aid of this year's crop. It's brief, to the point, and deals exclusively with planting problems in Riverside County. County Director of War Services Ralph E. Hughes says a new idea for using vacant lots is being pushed in Riverside. Owners of vacant lots are being reminded that by letting nearby householders garden the lots, the yearly charge of weed hoeing and burning will be saved.

REALITIES

"Desert Victory," a movie bringing the realities of war home to the home front, was shown to 300 wardens, auxiliary police and their families at a March 2d rally in Fresno, reports Harold E. Emmick, county chief of protective services.

ANTI-GERM

Recognizing the old truth that germs know no boundaries and that illness is no respecter of persons, the unions of the Bay Area have formed a permanent Bay Area Inter-Union Health Committee, with a professional advisory committee on which the San Francisco Nutrition Council will be represented by Charlotte Sloan, its executive secretary. Industrial health, nutrition, public health problems will thus be brought before thousands of war workers who are members of unions.

GRATIS

Housewives can have their pressure cookers checked free of charge by means of an arrangement which the Consumers Service Committee of the Long Beach Citizens' Service Corps has worked cut with two business firms. The ladies leave their cookers at the civilian defense headquarters and within a few days receive a complete report on the equipment with any necessary adjustments made. The firms charge only for the replacement of broken parts. Mrs. Frank J. Hardesty is chairman of the committee.

PLAY FAIR

A four-front Food Fights for Freedom campaign is being waged by the Sacramento Defense Council, under Dr. J. J. Frey. A production committee activates victory gardens; a conservation committee is concerned with giving out information on the best uses of food; a sharing committee is concerned with the problems of rationing, and a Play Fair committee tries to convince men and women to do exactly that as far as food is concerned.

More About Oakland Youth Problem Solution

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The evening programs at Castlemont High are a good example of what goes on in the Arroyo Viejo area to keep teen-agers busy, happy and out of trouble. Monday nights the Oakland Boys Club has the gym. Tuesday nights the girls take over, with boys present only on invitation. There's a Tuesday Chess Club besides. Wednesday nights are for the big boys, with basketball, wrestling and boxing—ex-pro Farr helps keep all 18 pairs of gloves hot. Thursdays are for the junior high crowd, and badminton is a prime favorite. Friday nights come the dances and dancing classes, run under the supervision of the high school Youth Council itself, which has ruled that no one who leaves may re-enter—a safeguard against intermission drinking parties.

This is only part of a program which embraces almost every waking hour and every facility of all the schools, parks, playgrounds and churches in the neighborhood, and which includes juke boxes and free pinball machines as well as tennis rackets and baseballs, tough kids as well as class presidents.

Once a month the Community Council reconvenes to consider its program and to plan improvements which will take in still more children and still more activities. The Arroyo Viejo people are fully aware that their job has only just begun. But the chief thing is that the Community Council has found the key to success. These mothers and fathers know that almost any neighborhood has all the resources necessary to keep their children wholesomely busy. It is only a question of getting together and removing the KEEP OFF Signs.

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